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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

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Revised Population Projections Released

The population of New Mexico is projected to increase by 60 percent over the next 30 years to 2,093,000 in 2010. By comparison, the state's population increased by almost 30 percent in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980. The prognosis of the population projections may be growth, but there are conditions. Population growth will not be as rapid as it has been in past years, and it will be selective. The bottom line to population growth in the United States is deceleration, the slower growth that is typical of a maturing population. Regional diversity and the popularity of smaller metropolitan areas will favor the Mountain states and New Mexico with above-average rates of growth, but tempered by the slack increase in the U.S. population.

Geographic variation is not the only element of selectivity in growth. Population growth also varies by age. The consistency of the long-range decline in population growth emphasizes the most predictable trend in population projections, change by age and sex. The growth is slowing because the population is aging. Notwithstanding the short-term fluctuations or differential levels of growth that are generally induced by economic variables, population growth is decelerating. The certainty of this forecast derives from the effect of cohorts already born. Barring a cataclysmic event or a major change in immigration policy, the aging of the population is inevitable.

Total population change obscures dramatic changes among the age groups. Even a summary measure of the changes by age, the median, shows a gradual change that is almost atypical of the variation by age. The slow, steady maturing of the population is evident in both the local and national trends. New Mexico may have a younger population, but it is currently aging as rapidly as the U.S. population. Median ages will have increased by 3 years by 1990, to 30.3 in New Mexico and 33.0 in the United States.

After 1990 the aging of New Mexico's population slows relative to the nation. By 2010 the median age in New Mexico is 34.4 years and for the U.S., 38.4 years, a difference of 4 years. The widening difference is provoked by local migration. At the national level, the age composition is a result of past changes in fertility. Locally, both national fertility trends and the flow of migration effect the changes by age. As a result, variations by age tend to be more exaggerated at the state level.

From 1980 to 1990, changes in the size of the age groups vary from –7 percent to 46 percent, a range of over 50 percentage points compared to a moderate population increase of 21 percent. Nationally, the changes by age cover a range of –16 percent to 28 percent—similar trends, narrower differences.

Dominating the growth by age is the baby boom. This 18-year cohort represents almost a third of the total population. The sheer size of this group skews every demographic change in its path. Presently aged 25 to 44 years, the baby boom expands this age group by over 35 percent before 1990. Moving ahead, the baby boom swells the ranks of the middle-aged, 45 to 64 years, by 40 percent, 1990-2000 and by 32 percent, 2000-2010. Retirement at age 65 begins in 2011; however, the elderly segment of the population has already begun to grow.

Improvements in mortality and increased life expectancy contribute to growth of the elderly nationwide, 28 percent in the 1980s. However, the elderly represented a smaller proportion of the population in New Mexico, 8.9 percent, than the national average, 11.3 percent, in 1980.

The cohorts that bracket the baby boom generation are all smaller. Excepting the elderly, change among these groups is remarkable only in comparison to the force of the baby boom's impact. Immediately following the baby boom is the generation dubbed the "baby bust" or "birth dearth." The effect of these smaller cohorts has been an immediate reduction in the size of younger age groups: –7.6 percent in the school-age population, 1970-1980, and –7.2 percent in the entry-level labor force, 1980-1990. After 1990, increased in-migration to New Mexico offsets the decreases that are typical of the baby bust, but nationally the negative rates are unaffected. The youngest age groups, under 5 years and 5 to 14, are maintained by the "echo effect" of the baby boom through 1990.

The implications of these changes in the composition of the population are even more startling than the changes. Consider first the effects of the baby boom, and just upon the labor force. Having forced issues like flex-time, part-time, participation of women, child care, and maternity leave—the baby boom is beginning its assault on middle management. There are simply not enough middle-management jobs to reward an experienced labor force the size of the baby boom. Without an imaginative plan to retain experienced workers, many businesses will likely be hurt by turnover precisely when they should be reaping the rewards of an economically productive, proficient work force.

The real challenge will come in 2011—just one year beyond the scope of this report—when the first cohorts of the baby boom reach age 65. Providing pensions and health care for this graying cohort will cause more of a furor than supplying jobs and housing in the 1970s. The generation's fitness fetish and improvements in life expectancy will provide for a long retire-

(Continued on Page 7)

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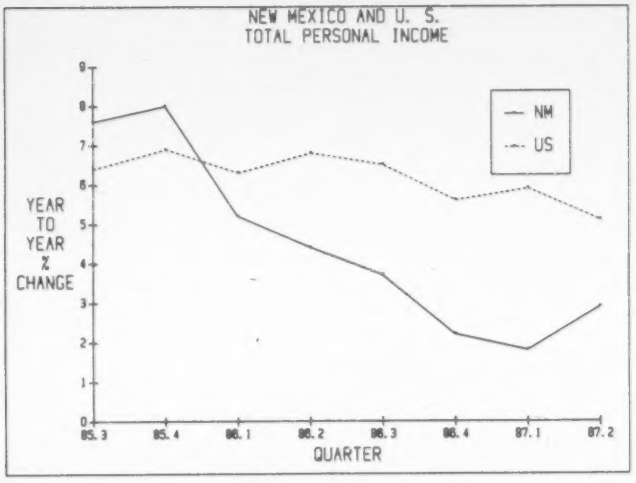
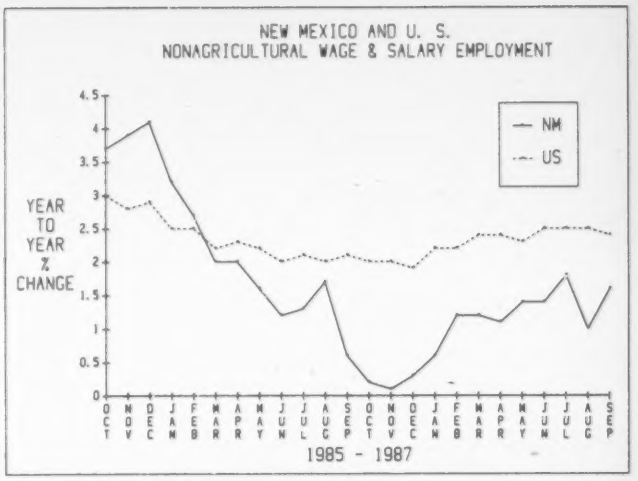
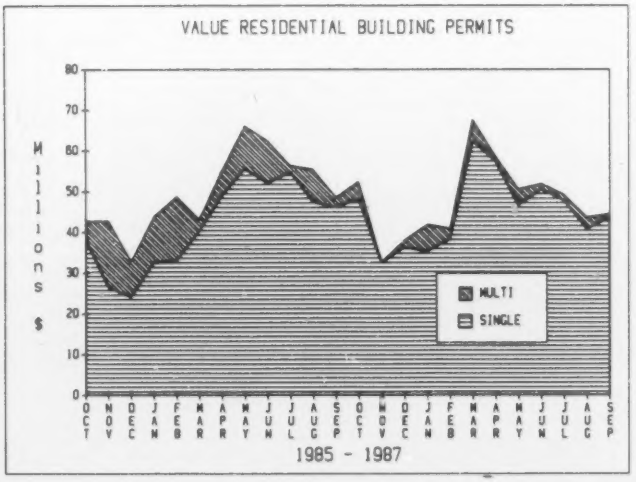
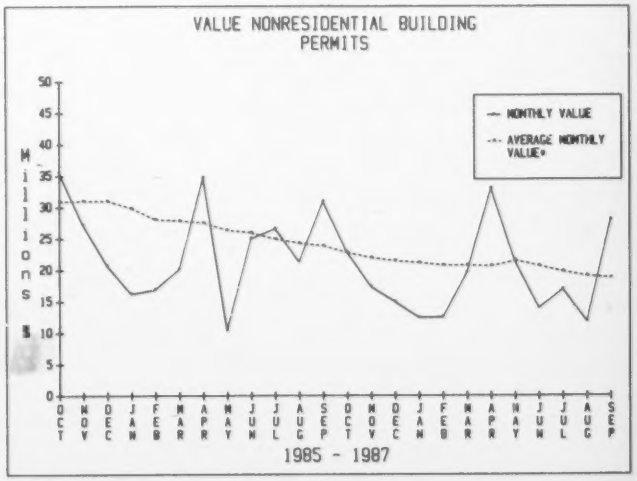
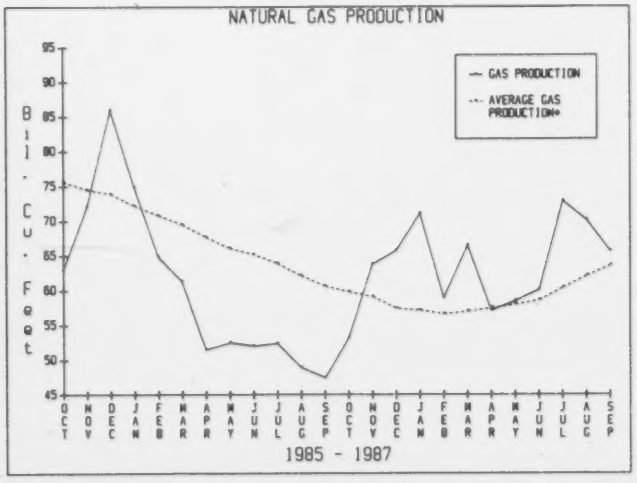
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

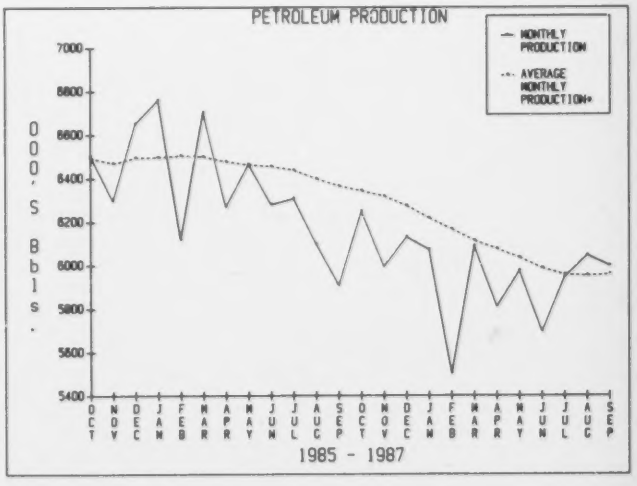












*12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1986 represents an average of data from September, 1985 through August, 1986.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1967=100)				
All items	Sep 87	344.4	4.3	342.7
Food and beverages	Sep 87	326.4	3.6	325.4
Housing	Sep 87	375.4	3.2	374.9
Apparel and upkeep	Sep 87	222.2	4.8	214.7
Transportation	Sep 87	320.4	6.0	320.2
Medical care	Sep 87	467.8	6.4	466.1
Entertainment	Sep 87	285.2	3.6	283.9
Other goods and services	Sep 87	373.9	5.8	366.6
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1967=100)				
All items	Sep 87	339.1	4.4	337.4
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	III 87	3831.2	3.1	3795.3
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	Sep 87	8.8	16.7	8.3
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	Sep 87	9.4	-7.8	9.4
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	Sep 87	6.3	21.8	6.0
Industrial production## (1977=100)	Sep 87	131.2	5.4	131.0
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	Sep 87	205.7	6.2	203.4

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	Sep 87	615.8	-0.3	616.1	113,027	2.6	114,527
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 87	8.3	-6.7	8.5	5.7	-16.1	5.8
Nonagricultural employment (000)	Sep 87	539.7	1.6	534.5	102,925	2.4	102,154
Personal income### ($Mil.)	II 87	17,394	2.9	17,070	3,705,169	5.2	3,660,342
Housing units permitted							
Single	Sep 87	663	-3.9	598	87,232	-6.6	88,366
Multi	Sep 87	11	-89.3	71	49,300	-15.7	39,673

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	Sep 87	671.8	-0.9	673.1	1.5
Total employment* (000)	Sep 87	615.8	-0.3	616.1	1.6
Unemployment* (000)	Sep 87	56.0	-7.1	57.0	0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	Sep 87	8.3	-6.7	8.5	-1.0
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	Sep 87	1108.0	-29.5	1164.0	-13.7
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	Sep 87	539.7	1.6	534.5	1.0
New business incorporations	Jun 87	197.0	12.0	203.0	-7.6
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	II 86	17394.0	2.9	17070.0	2.7
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Jul 87	49.4	16.0	47.5	9.1
Crops ($ mil.)	Jul 87	41.4	24.0	31.6	-9.0
Total ($ mil.)	Jul 87	90.8	19.5	79.2	3.3
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 87	15.3	1.4	15.2	-15.8
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 87	11.72	-8.1	11.56	-4.4
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	Sep 87	5995.9	1.6	6045.4	-6.3
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	Sep 87	65.6	38.4	70.1	5.1
Coal production (000 short tons)	Sep 87	2162.0	12.8	2092.0	-6.6
Oil well completions&	Sep 87	35.0	-7.8	50.0	-45.5
Gas well completions&	Sep 87	19.0	171.5	30.0	-53.2
Total footage drilled&& (000)	Sep 87	325.6	5.3	500.8	-49.7
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Jul 87	112.2	64.1	101.3	-28.2
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Jul 87	99.3	22.0	80.2	-37.6
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	Sep 87	35.1	-3.8	35.9	-3.8
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 87	10.97	2.2	10.60	0.5
Residential units permitted	Sep 87	674.0	-15.0	669.0	-23.5
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 87	44.6	-8.2	43.9	-4.3
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	Sep 87	28.0	-9.3	11.8	-21.5
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 87	51.7	-23.2	54.5	-13.7
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	Sep 87	39.8	-39.5	37.2	-16.5
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	Sep 87	25.1	-42.5	71.7	15.5
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	Sep 87	28.9	-2.3	27.9	-2.7
Average hourly earnings## ($)	Sep 87	13.70	4.3	13.78	14.8
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	Sep 87	40.1	4.7	40.0	2.2
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 87	8.83	0.3	8.79	1.0
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	Sep 87	4.4	2.4	4.3	-8.5
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	Sep 87	5.2	21.0	5.1	9.6
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	Sep 87	4.9	2.1	4.9	4.8
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	Sep 87	2.6	8.4	2.6	4.2
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	Sep 87	2.9	0.0	3.0	3.8

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	Sep 87	22.7	1.4	22.5	-1.3
Retail employment** (000)	Sep 87	109.0	2.4	109.1	3.0
Average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 87	7.29	6.2	6.93	1.1
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	Sep 87	27.4	3.1	27.5	2.7
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	Sep 87	5.91	2.7	5.94	4.0
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	I 87	9620.6	2.4	9873.0	3.7
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	I 87	8308.5	2.3	8523.2	3.4
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	I 87	5582.4	0.3	5598.5	1.0
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	Aug 87	6126.0	13.3	6098.0	14.7
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	Aug 87	4620.0	6.0	4604.0	8.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	Aug 87	105.0	-30.0	120.0	9.8
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	Sep 87	123.2	4.5	124.7	3.7
Lodging employment** (000)	Sep 87	12.6	6.8	12.9	8.1
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	Sep 87	39.2	1.3	39.8	2.2
Visits to state parks (000)	Aug 87	814.9	-16.3	890.7	-9.5
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	Sep 87	161.5	17.0	288.7	-1.6
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	Sep 87	333.5	3.3	430.3	5.9
Lodgers tax receipts ($ 000)	II 87	1910.5	11.4	1557.4	N
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	Sep 87	67.2	5.4	73.3	-0.7
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	Sep 87	138.0	-0.2	131.7	1.2
Federal employment** (000)	Sep 87	31.1	3.4	31.4	1.7
State employment** @@ (000)	Sep 87	46.4	-9.3	43.5	-1.6
Local employment** (000)	Sep 87	60.5	6.0	56.8	3.2
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Sep 87	122.9	5.3	119.0	1.5

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of AUGUST 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Parnell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* JUL-SEP	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* APR-JUN
Alamogordo	$ 15,738	14.4	$ 14,360
Albuquerque	229,366	3.5	203,612
Artesia	4,928	-2.9	4,237
Carlsbad	11,776	-5.9	10,977
Clovis	16,717	0.7	15,143
Deming	4,987	7.5	4,469
Espanola	7,513	-1.6	6,196
Farmington	27,887	7.3	25,198
Gallup	22,515	2.2	21,479
Grants	4,674	25.8	3,774
Hobbs	14,318	-8.5	15,500
Las Cruces	34,357	7.0	32,697
Las Vegas	5,696	-2.1	5,107
Los Alamos	6,204	-0.4	4,885
Portales	6,002	-7.0	5,337
Roswell	19,223	1.5	16,956
Ruidoso	7,318	1.2	4,152
Santa Fe	54,113	8.9	42,863
Silver City	7,374	8.2	6,134
Taos	8,548	10.6	5,570
State total	649,739	3.8	559,663

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
\#\# Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Due to declining sales activity in Lovington, Grants now replaces Lovington in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1986	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1986	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH SEPT. 1986
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	21	30	210	246	$ 1,019	$ 955	$ 9,016	$ 11,079
Albuquerque	209	228	2,548	4,560	14,241	15,753	163,631	195,404
Carlsbad	6	8	68	70	354	392	3,880	3,649
Clovis	4	15	75	130	208	989	4,697	7,224
Farmington	4	7	55	74	325	396	2,976	3,026
Hobbs	1	1	22	28	40	70	1,316	1,383
Las Cruces	44	55	571	407	2,181	2,558	24,234	21,175
Los Alamos	4	9	58	53	478	1,596	7,853	7,032
Rio Rancho***	97	120	719	960	3,982	6,258	39,952	50,065
Roswell	6	33	58	91	383	839	3,581	3,643
Ruidoso	9	5	59	126	581	411	3,807	6,665
Santa Fe	16	52	410	545	1,756	2,478	20,780	23,000
NEW NONRESIDENTIALr								
Alamogordo	8	4	40	82	224	944	2,058	2,150
Albuquerque	5	7	42	38	10,025	10,233	56,501	54,431
Carlsbad	8	5	47	82	42	42	597	1,256
Clovis	0	8	17	32	0	522	1,623	3,186
Farmington	2	2	17	21	263	176	1,507	3,195
Hobbs	2	0	7	12	200	0	556	1,682
Las Cruces	10	14	142	164	297	486	11,698	13,539
Los Alamos	2	8	12	67	2	50	928	3,929
Rio Rancho***	2	5	30	28	430	3,938	8,310	9,327
Roswell	8	12	78	89	206	22	789	1,596
Ruidoso	0	0	3	12	0	0	500	1,428
Santa Fe	1	16	49	91	25	2,011	9,690	12,615

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
r 1985 data is revised.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r	SEPT.p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	AUG. r
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	671.8	-0.9	673.1	256.4	0.5	254.0	55.6	-2.2	55.1	65.3	0.5	67.2
Employment@	615.8	-0.3	616.1	239.7	0.4	237.8	51.4	-2.4	50.9	61.7	0.0	63.6
Unemployment	56.0	-7.1	57.0	16.7	1.9	16.2	4.2	0.0	4.2	3.5	9.4	3.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	-6.7	8.5	6.5	1.6	6.4	7.5	1.4	7.6	5.4	8.0	5.3
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	539.7	1.6	534.5	233.8	2.4	231.9	39.6	-3.1	38.2	54.9	2.1	55.7
Mining	15.3	1.4	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	35.1	-3.8	35.9	17.0	-2.8	17.1	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.3	-5.7	3.4
Manufacturing	40.1	4.7	40.0	19.8	0.0	19.9	3.5	-2.7	3.4	1.7	6.3	1.7
Durable goods	26.0	5.7	25.9	14.1	-0.7	14.1	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.1	10.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	14.1	3.0	14.1	5.7	1.8	5.8	2.2	-4.3	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.9	-2.3	27.9	12.6	0.8	12.2	1.3	-7.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.1
Trade	131.7	2.2	131.6	61.1	4.0	61.1	7.9	1.3	7.9	11.1	4.8	11.4
Wholesale	22.7	1.4	22.5	14.3	2.2	14.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.8
Retail	109.0	2.4	109.1	46.8	4.5	46.8	7.1	1.5	7.1	10.4	5.1	10.6
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.4	3.1	27.5	14.9	4.2	15.0	1.7	6.3	1.7	2.2	4.8	2.2
Services	123.2	4.5	124.7	64.1	5.7	64.1	6.2	8.8	6.3	14.3	3.7	14.8
Government	138.0	-0.2	131.7	44.1	-1.3	42.3	16.2	-10.9	14.8	21.1	0.5	21.1
Federal	31.1	3.4	31.4	13.0	3.2	13.1	4.2	-2.3	4.3	1.6	0.0	1.6
State	46.4	-9.3	43.5	11.0	-16.6	10.1	6.4	-29.6	5.4	15.6	0.0	15.9
Local	60.5	6.0	56.8	20.1	6.4	19.1	5.6	16.7	5.1	3.9	2.7	3.6

N Not available, less than 50 jobs.
p Preliminary.
r Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Revised Population Projections . . .

(continued from Page 1)

ment—if the baby boom chooses to retire at age 65 or sooner. Given the smaller, successive cohorts, support of the baby boom by "pay-as-you-go" retirement systems like Social Security is unlikely without comprehensive changes in their funding. The population under 35 will quit growing in 2010, and there are not enough workers in the baby bust to support the baby boom.

At least the retirement of the baby boom provides 20-25 years to anticipate its effects. More immediate problems are expected from the next generation, the baby bust. Just as the baby boom overwhelmed the labor force, the baby bust is expected to underwhelm it. There will be many fewer applicants for entry-level positions, and the competition, this time among employers rather than employees, will be fierce.

Labor shortages created by a sharp drop in fertility have already affected post-war Japan and western Europe. Reaction to the shortage of workers has varied from research into robotics in Japan to the guest-worker programs in western Europe. Minimal accommodation of this trend here will push entry-level pay higher and spark a slew of noncash incentives including flexible working hours and child care. Businesses that depend upon low-wage labor may shift to more automation.

Growth and decline are the issues. The effects of rapid growth in one segment of the population and decrease in another will extend far beyond the examples that are illustrated in this discussion. The only way to accommodate these changes is to anticipate them through long-range planning.

Revised projections of the population by county are presented on the back page.

Lynn Bodin Wombold
Senior Demographer

NEW MEXICO

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY

County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
New Mexico	1,308,400	1,451,000	1,581,800	1,718,500	1,853,800	1,980,600	2,093,000
Bernalillo	421,400	464,500	502,400	539,800	573,800	603,100	626,100
Catron	2,700	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,400
Chaves	51,300	56,100	58,000	61,000	63,900	67,100	70,200
Cibola	30,000	23,600	26,200	28,200	30,500	32,800	34,900
Colfax	13,700	14,100	14,400	15,200	16,000	16,800	17,500
Curry	42,100	43,000	44,300	44,600	44,900	45,300	46,400
De Baca	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,300
Dona Ana	97,200	118,700	143,400	162,100	180,600	197,500	211,100
Eddy	48,000	52,000	51,800	55,000	58,200	61,400	64,800
Grant	26,200	27,000	28,300	28,400	30,400	32,200	33,800
Guadalupe	4,500	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,800	4,900
Harding	1,100	1,000	900	800	800	700	700
Hidalgo	6,100	6,300	6,700	7,100	7,600	8,100	8,700
Lea	56,300	64,800	68,200	73,600	79,700	86,500	93,500
Lincoln	11,100	13,800	14,200	15,500	16,700	17,700	18,300
Los Alamos	17,600	17,900	18,400	18,800	19,000	18,900	18,500
Luna	15,700	17,600	19,400	20,900	22,100	23,100	24,200
McKinley	56,800	64,300	73,000	81,900	90,900	100,300	110,500
Mora	4,200	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,400	4,300
Otero	44,900	49,900	55,100	59,700	64,000	68,300	72,400
Quay	10,600	11,700	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,900	12,000
Rio Arriba	29,400	32,700	35,200	38,700	42,200	45,700	49,100
Roosevelt	15,700	16,600	16,700	16,900	17,200	17,500	18,000
Sandoval	35,300	47,200	57,600	69,000	80,400	90,700	97,900
San Juan	81,800	91,500	100,800	115,000	130,400	145,000	159,300
San Miguel	22,800	25,000	26,800	28,900	30,900	32,900	35,100
Santa Fe	75,700	84,100	91,300	98,600	105,500	111,600	116,500
Sierra	8,500	9,300	9,900	10,300	10,500	10,600	10,500
Socorro	12,600	14,300	16,000	18,300	20,400	22,300	24,000
Taos	19,600	22,000	23,200	25,200	27,200	29,100	30,800
Torrance	7,500	8,600	9,500	10,400	11,400	12,300	13,200
Union	4,700	5,000	4,900	4,900	4,800	4,700	4,700
Valencia	30,900	34,600	39,000	43,300	47,700	51,800	55,500
Metropolitan	611,900	685,200	755,500	819,300	878,800	931,100	972,200
Nonmetropolitan	696,500	765,900	826,300	899,200	975,000	1,049,500	1,120,800

Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research
University of New Mexico

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